FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1838. [NO. 1081.]

INTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
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id during the year of subscription; or
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ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
e for the first, and thirty cents for each
ing publication. Advertisers are request-
e the number of insertions desired, or
ll be continued till forbid, and charged
gly.
tters to the Editor must be post paid.

BAROUCHES.
W Northern built, for sale by
NOTT & STARR.
ary 14, 1838. 80tf.

Bulwer's Leila, &c.
received, Bulwer's last Novel, Leila;
a new supply of the Young Lady's
Penny Magazine for 1836; History of the
New Piano Music; large and superior
Papers; and a variety of School Books.
E. J. HALE.
ary 14.

Vote lost or mislaid.
subscriber has lost or mislaid a note made
Hector McKay, in favor of Moses Cox,
orsed by Cox and the subscriber, ne-
and payable at the Bank of Cape Fear
own, for $118, dated 26th April 1837.
ons are forewarned from trading for said
the maker from paying it to any person
off.
LEWIS JONES, Jr.
eville, Feb. 14, 1838. 80-3w

Notice.
to employ a young man of steady hab-
attend to a Dry Goods and Grocery
H. PATTERSON.
ess, S. C Feb'y 9, 1838. 80tf

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
ASKS fresh new crop RICE,
By C. J. ORRELL.
ary 16, 1838 80tf.

A New Sulkey.
W SULKEY, with patent leather Seat,
nt turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs,
ness, warranted of the best materials and
nship, for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
—*Also*—
Good Work HORSE.
my Lot and see them.
C. J. O.
ary 13, 1838. 80tf.

$25 Reward.
AWAY in April last, a negro man named
OB, belonging to the estate of Alex'r
dec'd. He is about 42 or 43 years of
5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, light
ion, his right foot turns out considerably
The above reward will be paid on
hension and delivery to me, or in any
at I get him again.
ALEX'R McALISTER, Guardian.
land County, near Fayetteville, 80-3w.
February 7, 1838.

For Sale.
Subscribers will offer for sale, at Public
ion, on Tuesday in March Court week,
known and commodious HOUSE and
the South west corner of the street, near
t House, in the town of Wadesborough,
the necessary Buildings belonging to said
ment. With a large and convenient
ise, embracing about 1½ acres in front,
e property of Hugh E. Hern, deceased.
made known on the day of sale.
JAMES & JOEL HERN, Adm'rs.
ary 7, 1838. 80 4w.

Saws and Sheet Steel.
Subscriber is daily expecting an invoice of
K MILL SAWS, from the manufactory of
Wood & Son, Philadelphia, which Saws
preference by Wilmington Steam Saw
ll were selected by the Subscriber in
phia.—Also,
SHEET STEEL,
superior article for Cotton Gin Saws, and
p constantly on hand, a supply of the a-
JAMES MARTINE.
mber 29, 1837. 69eow3m.

STOVES
And STOVE PIPE.
Subscriber has on hand, a large assort-
nt of Six and Nine plate STOVES, Frank-
VES and PIPE, of all sizes. Also a very
ssortment of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper
WARE,
d, which he will sell on very reasonable
JAMES MARTINE.
ary 6, 1838. 79 2m.

$50 Reward,
LL be paid for the apprehension and con-
nement in Jail so that I get him again, of
o man BRISTER, who is supposed to have
nveyed away to the South by one Joseph
tte. Brister is a dark mulatto, about 50
age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout
as a scar on his left temple, plays on the
Jeanerette is about 35 or 40 years of age,
mplexion and dark hair, very stout, about
inches high. It is expected that Jeane-
ould avail himself of the first opportunity
ge the negro. They went off on the 29th
ary, 1838. Any information will be thank-
eived by the Subscriber at Meare's Post
Columbus county, N. C.
MARGARET JEANERETTE.
ary 1, 1838. 79-3wpd

Molasses, Coffee, &c.
t received, 25 hhds. Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.
For sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.
ary 30, 1838. 78tf

A Mother's Request,
t received, and for sale by E J. Hale. This
pular little work, by a gentleman of this
has nearly passed through its first Edition,
ch it has been published but two months.

HIDES.
00 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing
from 25 to 35 lbs. each, for sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
ary 3, 1838. 74tf.

Mackerel.
t received, No. 1 and No. 3 Mackerel, of
37 inspection. For sale by
H. LEETE.
ber 11, 1837.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS.
THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35, Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,
OFFERS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORT
MENT in the above line, comprising many
very choice patterns—repacked to order for coun-
try trade, or in the original package. Orders by
letter will receive every attention.
New York, Jan. 9, 1838. 78-11w

HATS! HATS!

THE Subscriber is now receiving, at the North East corner of Market Square, a *Splendid sup-ply* of **HATS** and **CAPS,** which will make his assortment the most complete ever offered in this market, comprising gentlemen's superfine fashion-able
Black and drab beaver,
Do broad brim, do.
Do broad and narrow brim plain Russia,
Fine fashionable and broad brim Castors,
Youths' do do do do
Military do
Rorams, a great variety,
Smooth Raccoon,
Otter, Mink, and Musk-rat drab,
Lamb's wool, do
Gentlemen's superfine, fur sealed CAPS.
☞He also continues to manufacture all kinds of Hats to order.
DAVID GEE.
December 20, 1837. 77tf.

NEW BOOKS.
LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of Pickwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pre-tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Embassy; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in; Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hop-kins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
January 24.

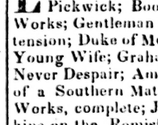
STAGES,

For Salisbury and Morganton.

THE Stages from Fayetteville, for Salisbury, are now in operation. They leave Fayetteville on the mornings of Monday and Friday, at Five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days, to tea. Returning, they leave Sa-lisbury on the same mornings at 4 o'clock, and ar-rive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days. Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Al-len's, in Moore County. Fare $8 50. These Sta-ges connect with my line from Salisbury to Mor-ganton. This route affords great facilities for mer-chants in the interior, to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their Goods, exchange of moneys, pur-chase of Drafts, &c. &c, as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and most direct route between the two places. At Fayetteville Stage lines leave ev-ery day for the North and South.
A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor,
J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel) Agent,
Fayetteville,
A. C. CURRY, Agent, Carthage,
T. HAGUE, Agent, Salisbury,
T. M. YOUNG, Agent, Statesville,
R. C. PEARSON, Agent, Morganton.
January 24, 1838. 76-3m.

The N. C. Journal, Raleigh Star, Salisbury Ca-rolinian, and the Watchman, will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber at Wilkesborough J. C.

IMPORTED
FLATTERER,
(*Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October meeting of* 1831.)



THIS splendid English Race-horse (the property of Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, U. S A.) will make his first season in America, under the direction of the undersigned, at the Hon. Judge Strange's Myrtle Hill estate, three miles north of Fayetteville, on the old Ra-leigh road, and be let to Mares at $50 the season, $75 to insure, and Fifty Cents to the Groom—the money to be paid or secured to be paid, before the Mares are taken away.
The season will commence on the 15th Februa-ry, and end on the 15th July. Extensive Clover and Grass Pastures provided for Mares, and sepa-rate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed at thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but the undersigned cannot be responsible for any that may occur, nor for escapes. Coloured ser-vants sent with mares, boarded gratis.

PEDIGREE.
FLATTERER was got by Muley (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour) and is, therefore, half brother of the celebrated imported *Leviathan,* of Tennessee, and of imp. Margrave, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger in 1832; his dam Clare, bred by Lord Egremont in 1834, was got by Mar-mion, grandam Harpalice, by Gohanna, g. gran-dam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker—Everlasting by *Eclipse.*
Muley, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, the winner of the St. Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as £52. Orville is the sire of Emilius, now cover-ing at 50 sovs., and grand sire of imported Priam, covering in this country at $150, Plenipo, cover-ing at 25 sovs., (all three winners of the Derby,) imported Sarpedon, Oxygen, winner of the Oaks, imported Tranby, imported Merman, &c. Muley is also the sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks, of Muley Moloch, imported Leviathan, imported Mar-grave, &c. Muley is out of Eleanour, the best mare of her day, having won both the Derby and the Oaks. Eleanour (by Whiskey, that famous getter of the stout sort,) is the grandam of import-ed Luzborough, whose get in this country, ran last year with so much distinction, and is sister to Cres-sida, Priam's dam.
Clare, Flatterer's dam, was out of Harpalice by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and as a stallion, *equal to any of any age.*
Flatterer, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest boned, thorough bred in the king-dom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs.) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be de-sired.

HISTORY AND PERFORMANCES.
Flatterer was bred by Mr. Nowell, in 1831, and run in England, by Sir Mark Wood. He was im-ported by Mr. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. York, by whom he was placed in the stable of Robert L. Stevens, Esq., near the Union Course, Long Is-land, who trained and run him in this country.—His performances, both in England and in this country, are creditable to his noble stock. His first appearance in England was in his three year old form, (in 1834) for the renewal of the two thousand guinea stakes, at New Market, when he ran a capital second to *Glencoe,* who has been im-ported into this country at a high figure. The following is the record:
"NEW MARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.
Tuesday, April 29, 1834.
Renewal of the 2000 Guinea Stakes, a subscrip-tion of 100 sovs. each, half forfeit. For three year old colts 8st. 7lbs, (119lb.) and fillies 8st 4lb. (116 lb.) R. M. 28 subs.
Lord Jersey's ch. c. Glencoe, Robinson, 1
Sir M. Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley, 2
Mr. Yates' ch. c. Bentley, 3
Mr. Mills' b. c. brother to Kate; Lord Orford's b. c. Paris, by Waterloo out of Posthuma; Lord Lowther's b. c. by Reveller, out of Tricirac; and Mr. Gully's Viator, also started but were not placed."
On the 29th of May following, he started for the Derby at Epsom, won by Plenipo, and was not placed. 123 subs. 22 started, three placed.
At the New Market, First October Meeting, he *won* the Grand Duke Michael Stakes.
"NEW MARKET, FIRST OCTOBER MEET-ING.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each. For 3 yr old, 8st. 7lb. (119lb) and fillies 8st. 3lb. (116lb.) A. F. Twenty-six subs.
Sir Mark Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley, 1
Mr. Yates's ch. c. Bentley, 2
Duke of Grafton's ch. c. Olympic, by Roveller, 3
Lord Orford's b. c. Paris, by Waterloo, 4
Mr.———'s Dick, 5
Flatterer was now purchased for Mr. Wadsworth and shipped for America. After an unusually long passage, *during which he never laid down!* he was landed at New York the latter part of July, 1835, was put in training without the possibility of pre-paration, but, notwithstanding, ran two very cred-itable races, one of which, mile heats, he won, beating two Eclipse colts and a filly by the same horse. In the following Spring, he was beaten by Mingo, three mile heats, running second to him, and beating Cadmus, by Eclipse, Sydney, by Sir Charles, and the Jewess, by Henry, in the first heat, when he was drawn.
Of this race, the New York Spirit of the Times contained the following account: "Cadmus had the pole, Mingo the out side. They got away in a clus-ter, the Jewess making "a spurt" between the stand and first gate that quite used her up, when Cadmus and *Flatterer* took up the running, Mingo and Sydney lying well up, the first under a hard pull. Finding Cadmus disliked the pace, Willis held him up after the second mile and Mingo head-ed the field with ease. Flatterer maintained his stride to the end, running a very handsome second to Mingo, who, for a single three miles can pull to the fastest horse in the country, and come home a-head. Cadmus could not run in the mud—and his friends did not expect much from him, though he ran 2d the next heat, Flatterer having been with-drawn after a *very creditable performance.* Sanford rode him in tip top style, and *had he carried* 168*lb. would have flung the mud in the face of the best of them.*"
Flatterer did not start in the Fall nor succeed-ing Spring. He was purchased by W. L. Corbin, Esq., of Va., and placed in the Stable of J. S. Corbin, Esq., of Fairfield, who furnishes the an-nexed account of his promise:—"In regard to the promise "Flatterer" gave, while in training by me, of making a good race horse, I can with sincerity, and, I think, truth, say, that it was decidedly *flat-tering.* In his mile trial he beat "Whig" (a very fast horse) several lengths, and exhibited very good symptoms at "the finish," of an ability to run a long distance successfully. I witnessed a race on Long Island, last Spring twelve months, be-tween him and several other very sharp nags, two mile heats, in which Flatterer was a good deal o-ver "the foot" of any of them. I considered him then a better horse than he showed for, as he had had but a poor chance to recover from the unusu-ally long and rough voyage across the Atlantic, and the injudicious races he had been made to run the Autumn previous, very recently after his land-ing. Had his *frog* been sound when he went into training this Fall, he would, *undoubtedly,* have made *distinguishing* and successful races in the campaign. I would as soon breed from Flatterer as any untried Stallion in the country. His blood is as pure as a horse's can be, and his family all run. He runs back very shortly to the English Eclipse, and is a horse of *uncommon* speed him-self, and, I think of bottom too. His fine size should recommend him to breeders who may have small or slight mares. His action is *remarkably good* indeed. I have given the Groom the requi-site instructions, though from his *good temper* none were needed. His health and appetite are as good as can be. I turned him out during the train-ing on account of diseased frogs, made so from standing in a foul stable at the North. W. L. Corbin says of him, "I am sure he will fulfil the promise expected of him in Carolina."
Mr. White, of Northampton county, who was desirous of procuring Flatterer to stand in that county, says "I feel convinced that Flatterer would be excellent Stock for this section, as we have a large number of Archie, Hal, Tonson, and Luzbo-rough mares. Such material, when built upon by such bone as Flatterer's, would insure good pro-duce. Our Tonson's, Luzborough's and Hal's all lack bone. Flatterer having a good share of size and bone, would have added much to our Stock. Upon the whole I am much pleased with him. His rear parts I think first rate, and his countenance, to a man of soul, is daily bread."
In a letter to the owner, dated New York, Sept. 25th, 1837, W. L. Corbin remarks, "Before touching on your proposition, I will remark for your edification and benefit, what fell from the lips of a notable fancyer of the 'blood of noble breeds' this morning. Mr. Boardman, of Alabama, now here, chanced to be at Newmarket, England, when "Flatterer" ran, and says he gave great promise, and stood high in the Sporting circles, as does all his Stock."
Flatterer is yet untried as a Stallion—but as all his Stock in this country have established a high reputation as sure foal-getters, it is expected he will maintain it.
The undersigned repeats the assurance that the strictest and most careful attention will be paid to mares sent to Flatterer, and pledges himself to deliver them in good order and condition when ta-ken away. And he will remark for the informa-tion of breeders who may be desirous of obtain-ing a cross of as noble blood as ever coursed the veins of the horse, that, as advantageous offers have been made for his services in the race-horse region, this will be the only Season he can make here.
MOSES BRANCH.
January 15th, 1838. 77 4w
☞The Raleigh Register and Standard, Salisbu-ry Watchman, Hillsborough Recorder, Halifax Ad-vocate and Wilmington Advertiser, will publish the above four weeks and forward their accounts to this Office.

Garden Seeds.
THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.
E. J. HALE.
December 19, tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
And Trust Company,
At Augusta.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.
BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months af-terwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.
The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.
Extract from the By Laws.
"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."
Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and In-land Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.
THOMAS S. METCALF, President.
Directors.
Samuel Hale, *Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley, *John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland, *William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun. *Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston, *William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John, *Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise, *James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre, *Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller, *George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford, *Francis M. Robertson.*
WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.
Agents.
New York City, Henry Thomas, 48 Pine street
Baltimore, John G. Proud & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C., Starke & Pearce.
Charleston, S. C., John C. Holcombe.
Hamburgh, S. C., George Parrott.
Savannah, Padelford, Fay & Co.
Darien, P. R. Yonge & Sons.
Milledgeville, Iverson L. Harris.
Macon, Charles Day.
Columbus, Arthur B. Davis.
Wetumpka, Ala., Seth P. Storrs.
Montgomery, do., Stickney & Wilson.
Irwinton, do., Field & Morgan.
Mobile, do., Fielding Bradford.
Tallahassee, Florida, Robert J. Hackley.
Apalachicola, J. Day & Co.
New Orleans, Francis Ganahl.
December 1, 1837. 78tf.

Irish Potatoes.
50 BARRELS Irish POTATOES, for eating,
50 do yellow do do do planting,
For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
January 17, 1838. 76-2m.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
25 boxes fresh bunch RAISINS,
1000 lbs. double refined loaf SUGAR, of su-perior quality, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
January 2, 1838. 74 3t.

A Wagon for sale.
A LIGHT three horse WAGON, entirely new, and ready for the road, with a bow frame, &c.
C. J. ORRELL.
January 1, 1838. 74tf

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.
WEDNESDAY, January 31.

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER, (OF MASS.) ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

"Let the Government attend to its own busi-ness, and let the People attend to theirs"
"Let the Government take care that it secures a sound currency for its own use, and let it leave all the rest to the States and to the People."

These ominous sentences, Mr. President, have been ringing in my ears ever since they were ut-tered yesterday by the member from New York. Let the Government take care of itself, and let the People take care of themselves. This is the whole principle and policy of the Administration, and at the present most critical moment, and on this great and all-absorbing question of the curren-cy.
Sir, this is an ill boding announcement. It has nothing of consolation, of solace, or of hope in it. It will carry through all the classes of commerce and business nothing but more discouragement and deeper fears. And yet it is but repetition. It is only a renewed exhibition of the same spirit which was breathed by the Message and the bill of the last session, of which this bill is also full, and which has pervaded all the recommendations and all the measures of Government since May. Yet I confess that I am not, even yet, so familiar with it, so accustomed to hear such sentiments avowed, as that they cease to astonish me. I am either groping in thick and palpable darkness myself, in regard to the true objects of the Constitution, and the duties of Congress under it, or else these prin-ciples of public policy, thus declared, are at war with our most positive and urgent obligations.
The honorable member made other observations indicative of the same general tone of political feeling. Among his chosen topics of commenda-tion of the bill before us, a prominent one was to shelter the Administration from that shower of im-putations, as he expressed the idea, which would always beat upon it as it beats now, when disas-ters should happen to the currency. Indeed! And why should the Administration, now or ever, be sheltered from that shower? Is not currency a subject over which the power and duty of Gov-ernment extend? Is not Government justly re-sponsible for its condition? Is it not, of necessi-ty, wholly and entirely under the control and re-gulation of political power? Is it not a matter, in regard to which, the People cannot, by any possi-bility, protect themselves, any more than they can, by their own individual efforts, supersede the ne-cessity of the exercise by Government of any o-ther political power? What can the People do for themselves, to improve the currency? Sir, the Government is justly answerable for the dis-asters of the currency, saving always those acci-dents which cannot at all times be foreseen or provided against. It is at least answerable for its own neglect, if it shall be guilty of it, in not exer-cising all its constitutional authority for the cor-rection and restoration of the currency. Why does it, how can it, shrink from this responsibility? Why does it seek not the laurels of victory, not the reputation, even of manly contest, but the poor honors of studied and eager escape? Sir, it never can escape. The common sense of all men pronounces that the Government is, and ought to be, and must be, answerable for the regulation of the currency of the country; that it ought to abide, and must abide, the peltings of the storm of im-putation, so long as it turns its back upon this momentous question, and seeks to shelter itself in the safes and the vaults, the cells and the caverns, of a Sub-Treasury system.
But of all Governments that ever existed, the present Administration has least excuse for with-drawing its care from the currency, or shrinking from its just responsibility in regard to it.
Its predecessor, in whose footsteps it professes to tread, has interfered, fatally interfered, with that subject. That interference was, and has been, the productive cause of our disasters. Did the Administration disclaim power over the currency in 1833, when it removed the deposites? And what meant all its subsequent transactions, all its professions, and all its efforts, for that better cur-rency which it promised, if, in truth, it did not hold itself responsible to the People of the United States for a good currency? From the very first year of the late Administration to the last, there was hardly a session, if there was a single session, in which this duty of Government was not acknow-ledged, promises of high improvement put forth, or loud claims of merit asserted, for benefits al-ready conferred. It professed to erect the great temple of its glory on improvements of the cur-rency.
And, sir, the better currency, which has been so long promised, was not a currency for the Go-vernment, but a currency for the People. It was not for the use of revenue merely, but for the use of the whole commerce, trade, and business of the nation. And now, when the whole industry, busi-ness, and labor of the country, is harassed and dis-tressed by the evils brought upon us by its own interference, Government talks with all possible coolness of the great advantage it will be to adopt a system which shall shield itself from a thick-falling shower of imputations. It disclaims, it re-nounces, it abandons its duties, and then seeks an inglorious shelter in its professed want of power to relieve the People.
We demand the better currency; we insist on the fulfilment of the high and flattering promises; and surely there never was a Government on the face of the earth that could, with less propriety, resist the demand; yet, we see it seek refuge in a bold, cold, and heartless denial of the competency of its own constitutional powers. It falls back from its own undertakings, and flatly contradicts its own pretensions. In my opinion, it can find no refuge, where the public voice will not reach it. There can be no shelter, while these times last, into which Government can retreat, wherein it can hide, and screen itself from the loud voice of the country, calling upon it to come forth to fulfil its promises, or at least, now that these promises are all broken, to perform its duties—The evils of a disordered currency are evils which do not naturally correct or cure themselves. Nor does chance, or good luck, often relieve that com-munity which is suffering under them. They re-quire political remedy; they require provision to be made by Government; they demand the skilful hand of experienced statesmen. Until some just remedy be applied, they are likely to continue, with more or less aggravation, and no man can tell when or how they will end. It is vain, therefore, quite vain, for Government to hope that it may retreat from this great duty, shield itself under a system, no way agreeing either with its powers or its obligations, and thus escape reproaches, by at-temping to escape responsibility.
Mr. President, there is fault and failure some-where. Either the Constitution has failed, or its administration fails. The great end of a uniform and satisfactory regulation of commerce is not an-swered, because the national currency, an indis-pensable instrument of that commerce, is not pre-served in a sound and uniform state.
Is the fault in the Constitution itself? Those who affirm that it is, must show how it was, if that be so, that other Administrations, in other times, have been able to give the People abundant satis-faction in relation to the currency. I suppose it will be said, in answer to this, that the Constitu-tion has been violated; that it was originally mis-construed; that those who made it did not under-stand it; and that the sage and more enlightened politicians of our times see deeper and judge more justly of the Constitution than Washington and Madison. Certain it is, that they have more respect for their own sagacity than for all the wisdom of others, and all the experience of the country; or else they find themselves, by their party politics and party commitments, cut off from all ability of administering the Constitution according to former successful practice.
Mr President, when I contemplate the condition of the country; when I behold this utter breaking down of the currency, this wide-spread evil among all the industrious classes, this acknowledged ina-bility of Government to pay its debts legally, this prostration of commerce and manufactures, this shocking derangement of internal exchange, and the general crash of credit and confidence; and when I see that three hundred representatives of the People are here assembled, to consult on the public exigency; and that, repudiating the wisdom of our predecessors, and rejecting all the lights of our own experience, nothing is proposed, for our adoption, to meet an emergency of this character, but the bill before us, I confess, sir, the whole seems to me some strange illusion. I can hardly persuade myself that we are all in our waking senses. It appears like a dream, like some phantasy of the night, that the opening light of the morning usually dispels.
There is so little of apparent relation of means to ends; the measure before us has so little to promise for the relief of existing evils; is so alien, so outlandish, so abstracted, so remote from the causes which press down all the great public in-terests, that I really find it difficult to regard as real what is thus around me.
Sir, some of us are strangely in error. The difference between us is so wide, the views which we take of public affairs so opposite, our opinions, both of the causes of present evils and their ap-propriate remedies, so totally unlike, that one side or the other must be under some strange delusion. Darkness, thick darkness, hangs either over the supporters of this measure or over its opponents. Time, and the public judgment, I trust, will sooner or later disperse these mists, and men and mea-sures will be seen in their true character. I think, indeed, that I see already some lifting up of the fog.
The honorable member from New York has said that we have now already existing a mode of con-ducting the fiscal affairs of the country, substantial-ly such as that will be which this bill will establish. We may judge, therefore, he says, of the future by the present. A sub-Treasury system, in fact, he contends, is now in operation, and he hopes the country sees so much good in it as to be willing to make it permanent and perpetual.
The present system, he insists, must at least be admitted not to have obstructed or impeded the beneficial action of the immense resources of the country. Sir, this seems to me a most extraordi-nary declaration. The operation and energy of the resources of the country not obstructed? The business of the community not impeded? Why, sir, this can only be true upon the supposition that the present evils are no way attributable to the policy of Government, that they all spring from some extraneous and independent cause. If the honorable member means that the disasters which have fallen upon us arise from causes which Gov-ernment cannot control, such as overtrading or speculation, and that Government is answerable for nothing, I can understand him, though I do not at all concur with him. But that the resources of the country are not now in a state of great depres-sion and stagnation is what I had supposed none would assert. Sir, what are the resources of the country? The first of all, doubtless, is labor. Does this meet no impediment? Does labor find itself rewarded, as heretofore, by high prices, paid in good money? The whole mass of industry employ-ed in commerce and manufactures, does it meet with no obstruction, or hindrance, or discourage-ment? And commerce and manufactures, in the aggregate, embracing capital as well as labor, are they too in a high career of success? Is nothing of impediment or obstruction found connected with their present condition?
Again, sir; among our American resources, from the very first origin of this Government, credit and confidence have held a high and foremost rank. We owe more to credit, and to commercial confi-dence, than any nation which ever existed; and ten times more than any nation, except England. Credit and confidence have been the life of our sys-tem, and powerfully productive causes of all our prosperity. They have covered the seas with our commerce, replenished the Treasury, paid off the national debt, excited and stimulated the manufac-turing industry, encouraged labor to put forth the whole strength of its sinews, felled the forests, and multiplied our numbers, and augmented the nation-al wealth, so far beyond all example, as to leave us a phenomenon for older nations to look at with wonder. And this credit, and this confidence, are they now no way obstructed or impeded? Are they now acting with their usual efficiency, and their usual success, on the concerns of society?
The honorable member refers to the exchanges. No doubt, sir, the rate of foreign exchange has noth-ing in it alarming. Nor has it had, if our domes-tic concerns had been in a proper condition. But that the internal exchanges are in a healthful con-dition, as the honorable member alleges, is what I can by no means admit. I look upon the derange-ment of the internal exchanges as the precise form in which existing evils most manifestly exhibit them-selves. Why, sir, look at the rates between large cities in the neighborhood of each other. Exchange between Boston and New York, and also between Philadelphia and New York, is 1½ to 2 per cent. This could never happen but from a deranged cur-rency; and can this be called a healthful state of domestic exchange?
I understand that the cotton crop has done much towards equalizing exchange between New Orleans and New York; yet I have seen, not many days since, that in other places of the South, I believe Mobile, exchange on New York was at a premium of 5 to 10 per cent.
The manufacturers of the North can say how they have found, and how they now find, the facili-ties of exchange. I do not mean exclusively, or principally, the large manufacturers of cotton and woollen fabrics; but the smaller manufacturers, men who, while they employ many others, still bestow their own labor on their own capital; the shop manufacturers, such manufacturers as abound in New Jersey, Connecticut, and other parts of the North. I would ask the gentlemen from these States how these neighbors of theirs find exchanges, and the means of remittance, between them and their correspondents and purchasers in the South. The carriage makers, the furniture makers, the hatters, the dealers in leather, in all its branches, the dealers in domestic hardware; I should like to hear the results of the experience of all these per-sons, on the state of the internal exchanges, as well as the general question whether the industry of the country has encountered any obstacle in the present state of the currency.
Mr. President, the honorable member from New York stated correctly, that this bill has two lead-ing objects.
The first is, a separation of the revenue, and the funds of Government, from all connexion with the concerns of individuals, and of corporations; and especially a separation of these funds from all con-nexion with any banks.
The second is, a gradual change, in our system of currency, to be carried on till we can accomplish the object of an exclusive specie or metallic circu-lation, at least in all payments to Government, and all disbursements by Government.
Now, sir, I am against both these propositions, ends as well as means.
I am against this separation of Government and People, as unnatural, selfish, and an abandonment of the most important political duties.
I am for having but one currency, and that a good one, both for the People and the Government.
I am opposed to the doctrines of the Message of September, and to every thing which grows out of those doctrines. I feel as if I were on some other sphere, as if I were not at home, as if this could not be America, when I see schemes of public pol-icy proposed, having for their object the conveni-ence of Government only, and leaving the People to shift for themselves, in a matter which naturally and necessarily belongs, and in every other coun-try is admitted to belong, to the solemn obligations and the undoubted power of Government. Is it America, where the Government, and men in the Government, are to be better off than the People? Is it America, where Government is to shut its eyes and its ears to public complaint, and to take care only of itself? Is it America, Mr. President, is it your country, and my country, in which, at a time of great public distress when all eyes are turned to Congress, and when most men feel that substan-tial and practical relief can come only from Con-gress, that Congress, nevertheless, has nothing on earth to propose, but bolts and bars, safes and vaults, cells and hiding places, for the better secu-rity of its own money; and nothing on earth, not a beneficent law, not even a kind word, for the Peo-ple themselves? Is it our country, in which the interest of Government has reached such an ascen-dency over the interest of the People, in the esti-mate of the representatives of the People? Has this sir, come to be the state of things, in the old thir-teen, with the new thirteen added to them? For one, I confess I know not what is American, in policy, in public interest, or in public feeling, if these measures be deemed American.
The first general aspect, or feature of the bill, the character written broadly on its front, is this abandonment of all concern for the general cur rency of the country. This is enough for me. It secures my opposition to the bill in all stages. Sir, this bill ought to have had a preamble. It ought to have been introduced by a recital, setting forth, that whereas the currency of the country has be-come totally deranged; and whereas, it has hereto-fore been thought the bounden duty of this Govern-ment to take proper care of that great branch of the national interest; and whereas, that opinion is erroneous, obsolete, and heretical; and whereas, according to the true reading of the Constitution, the great duty of this Government, and its exclu-sive duty, so far as currency is concerned, is to take care of itself; and whereas, if Government can but secure a sound currency for itself, the People may very well be left to such a currency as the States, or the banks, or their own good fortune, or bad fortune, may give them; therefore be it enacted, &c. &c. &c.
The very first provision of the bill is in keeping with its general objects and general character. It abandons all the sentiments of civilized mankind on the subject of credit and confidence, and carries us back to the dark ages. The first that we hear is of safes, and vaults, and cloisters. From an in-tellectual it goes back to a physical age. From commerce and credit, it returns to hoarding and hiding; from confidence and trust, it retreats to bolts and bars, to locks with double keys, and to pains and penalties for touching hidden treasure. It is a law for the times of the feudal system; or a law for the heads and governors of the piratical States of Barbary. It is a measure fit for times when there is no security in law, no value in commerce, no active industry among mankind. Here, it is altogether out of time and out of place. It has no sympathy with the general sentiments of this age, still less has it any congeniality with our American character, any relish of our hitherto approved and successful policy, or any agreement or conformity with the general feeling of the country.
The gentleman, in stating the provisions of the first section, proceeds to say, that it is strange that none of our laws heretofore has ever attempted to give to the Treasury of the United States a "local

habitation." Hence it is the object of this first section of the bill to provide and define such a local habitation. A local habitation for the Treasury of a great and growing commercial country, in the nineteenth century! Why, sir, what is the Treasury? The existing laws call it a "Department." They say, there shall be a Department, with various officers, and a proper assignment of their duties and functions, and that this shall be the Department of the Treasury. It is thus an organized part of Government; an important and indispensable branch of the general administration, conducting the fiscal affairs of the country, and controlling subordinate agents.

But this bill does away with all legal and political ideas, and brings this important Department down to a thing of bricks and mortar It enacts that certain rooms in the new building, with their safes and vaults, shall constitute the Treasury of the United States! And this adoption of new and strange notions, and this abandonment of all old ideas, is all for the purpose of accomplishing the great object of separating the affairs of the Government from the affairs of the country. The nature of the means shows the nature of the object; both are novel, strange, untried, and unheard of. The scheme, sir, finds no precedent, either in our own history, or the history of any other respectable nation. It is admitted to be new, original, experimental; and yet its adoption is urged upon us as confidently as if it had come down from our ancestors, and had been the cherished policy of the country in all past times.

I am against it altogether. I look not to see whether the means be adapted to the end. That end itself is what I oppose, and I oppose all the means leading to it. I oppose all attemp'ts to make a separate currency for the Government, because I insist upon it, and shall insist upon it, until I see and feel the pillars of the Constitution falling around me and upon my head, that it is the duty of this Government to provide a good currency for the country and for the People, as well as for itself.

I put it to gentlemen to say, whether currency be not a part of commerce, or an indispensable agent of commerce; and something, therefore, which this Government is bound to regulate, and to take care of? Gentlemen will not meet the argument. They shun the question. We demand that the just power of the Constitution shall be administered. We assert, that Congress has power to regulate commerce, and currency as a part of commerce; we insist that the public exigency, at the present moment, calls loudly for the exercise of this power,—and what do they do? They labor to convince us that the Government itself can get on very well without providing a currency for the People, and they betake themselves, therefore, to the Sub-Treasury system, its unassailable walls, its iron chests, and doubly secured doors. And having satisfied themselves, that, in this way, Government may be kept going, they are satisfied. A sound currency for Government, a safe currency for revenue, these are the only things promised, the only things proposed. But these are not the old promise. The country, the country itself, and the whole People, were promised a better currency, for their own use; a better general currency; a better currency for all the purposes of trade and business. This was the promise, solemnly given by the Government in 1833, and so often afterwards renewed, through all successive years, down to May last. We heard nothing, all that time, of a separation between Government and People. No, sir, not a word. Both were to have an improved currency. Sir, I did not believe a word of all this; I thought it all mere pretence or empty boasting. I had no faith in these promises, not a particle. But the honorable member from New York was confident; confident, then, as he is now; confident of the success of the first scheme, which was plausible, as he is confident of this, which is strange, alien, and repulsive in its whole aspect. He was then as sure of being able to furnish a currency for the country, as he is now of furnishing a currency for Government. He told us, at that time, that he believed the system, adopted by the late Administration, was fully competent to its object. He felt no alarm for the result; he believed all the President had done, from the removal of the deposites downwards, was constitutional and legal, and he was determined to place himself by the side of the President, and desired only to stand or fall, in the estimation of his constituents, as they should determine in the result. And that result has now come.

As I have said, sir, I had no faith at all in all the promises of the Administration, made before and at that time, and constantly repeated. I felt no confidence, whatever, in the whole project; I deemed it rash, headstrong, and presumptuous, to the last degree. And, at the risk of the charge of some offence against good taste, I will read a paragraph from some remarks of mine, in February, 1834, which sufficiently show what my opinion and my apprehensions then were:

"I have already endeavored to warn the country against irredeemable paper; against bank paper, when banks do not pay specie for their own notes; against that miserable, abominable and fraudulent policy, which attempts to give value to any paper of any bank, one single moment longer than such paper is redeemable on demand in gold and silver. And I wish, most solemnly and earnestly, to repeat that warning. I *see danger of that state of things ahead*. I SEE IMMINENT DANGER THAT MORE OR FEWER OF THE STATE BANKS WILL STOP SPECIE PAYMENT. The late measure of the Secretary, and the infatuation with which it seems to be supported, tend directly to that result. Under pretence, then, of a design to return to a currency which shall be all specie, we are likely to have a currency in which there shall be no specie at all. *We are in danger of being overwhelmed with irredeemable paper; mere paper, representing not gold or silver; no sir, representing nothing but* BROKEN PROMISES, BAD FAITH, BANKRUPT CORPORATIONS, CHEATED CREDITORS, AND A RUINED PEOPLE!"

And now, sir, we see the upshot of the experiment. We see around us bankrupt corporations and broken promises, but we see no promises more really and emphatically broken than all those promises of the Administration which gave us assurance of a better currency. These promises, now broken, notoriously and openly broken, if they cannot be performed, ought at least to be acknowledged. The Government ought not, in common fairness and common honesty, to deny its own responsibility, seek to escape from the demands of the People, and to hide itself, out of the way and beyond the reach of the process of public opinion, by retreating into this Sub-Treasury system. Let it, at least, come forth, let it bear a port of honesty and candor; let it confess its promises, if it cannot perform them; and, above all, now, even now, at this late hour, let it renounce schemes and projects, the inventions of presumption, and the resorts of desperation, and let it address itself, in all good faith, to the great work of restoring the currency by approved and constitutional means.

But, sir, so far is any such course from all probability of being adopted, so little ground of hope is there that this Sub-Treasury will be abandoned, that the honorable member from New York has contended and argued in his place, that the public opinion is more favorable to this measure now proposed, than to any other which has been suggested. He claims for it the character of a favorite with the People. He makes out this Sub-Treasury plan to be quite high in popular estimation. Certainly, sir, if the honorable member thinks so, he and I see with different eyes, hear with different ears, or gather the means of opinion from different sources. But what is the gentleman's argument? It is this: The two Houses of Congress, he says, reflect the wishes and opinions of the People; and with the two Houses of Congress this system, he supposes, is more acceptable than any other.

Now, sir, with the utmost respect for the two Houses of Congress, and all their members, I must be permitted to express a doubt, and, indeed, a good deal more than a doubt, whether, on this subject, and at the present moment, the two Houses do exactly reflect the opinions and wishes of the People. I should not have adverted to the state of opinion here, compared with the state of public opinion in the country, if the gentleman had not founded an argument, on the supposed disposition of the two Houses, and on the fact that they truly set forth the public opinion. But since he has brought such an argument, it is proper to examine its foundation.

In a general sense, undoubtedly, sir, the members of the two Houses must be understood to represent the sentiments of their constituents, the People of the United States. Their acts bind them, as their representatives, and they must be considered, in a legal sense, as conforming to the will of their constituents. But, owing to the manner of our organization, and to the periods and times of election, it certainly may happen that, at a particular moment, and on a particular subject, opinion out of doors may be one way, while opinion here is another. And how is it now, if we may judge by the usual indications? Does the gentleman hope for no vote, in this body, for this bill, but such as shall be, in his opinion, in strict accordance with the wishes, as generally understood, and most recently expressed in the State from which that vote shall come?

I shall be exceedingly sorry, sir, for instance, to see a vote from Maine given for this bill. I hope I may not. But if there should be such a vote, can the gentleman say that he believes, in his conscience, it will express the wishes of a majority of the People of that State? And so of New Jersey, and one, if not more States in the West. I am quite sure that gentlemen who may give their votes will discharge their duty, according to their own enlightened judgments, and they are in no way accountable to me for the manner in which they discharge it; but when the honorable member from New York contends that this body now accurately represents the public opinion on the sub-Treasury system, we must look at the facts. And with all possible respect for the honorable member, I must even take leave to ask him, whether, in his judgment, he, himself, is truly reflecting the opinions and wishes of a majority of the People of New York, while he is proposing and supporting this bill? Where does he find evidence of the favor of the People of that State towards this measure? Does he find it in the city? In the country? In the recently elected House of Assembly? In the recently elected members of the Senate? Can he name a place—can he lay a *venue* for the popularity of this measure in the whole State of New York? Between Montauk point and Cattaraugus, and between the mountains of Pennsylvania and the north end of Lake Champlain, can he any where put his finger on the map, and say, here is a spot where the sub-Treasury is popular? He may find places, no doubt, though they are somewhat scarce, where his friends have been able to maintain their ascendency, *notwithstanding* the unpopularity of the measure; but can he find one place, one spot, of any extent, where this measure of relief is the choice, the favorite, of a majority of the People?

Mr. President, the honorable member has long been in public life, and has witnessed often the changes and fluctuations of political parties and political opinions. And I will ask him what he thinks of the hurricane which swept over New York in the first week of last November? Did he ever know the like? Has he before ever been called on to withstand such a whirlwind? or had he previously any suspicion that such an outbreak in the political elements was at hand? I am persuaded, sir, that he feared such a thing much less than I hoped for it; and my own hopes, although I had hopes, and strong hopes, I must confess, fell far short of the actual result. And to me, Mr. President, it seems perfectly plain, that the cause of this astonishing change in public opinion is to be found, mainly, in the message of September, and the sub-Treasury bill of the last session. The message, with its anti-social, anti-commercial, anti-popular doctrines and dogmas—the message which set at naught all our own manners and usages, rejected all the teachings of experience, threatened the State institutions, and, anxious only to take good care of the Government, abandoned the people to their fate; the message—the message—it was, that did the great work in New York and elsewhere.

The message was that cave of Eolus, out of which the careering winds issued:

"Una Eurusque notusque ruunt creberque procellis
"Africus"——

mingling seas and skies, dispersing the most powerful political combinations, and scattering their fragments on the rocks and shores. I might quote the poet further, sir,

"et vastos volvunt ad littora fluctus"

The political deep seemed agitated to the very bottom, and its heaving bosom moved onward and forward the "*vastos fluctus*," in nautical phrase, the big rollers of public opinion.

The honorable member may say, or may think, that all this was but the result of a transient impulse, a feverish ebullition, a sudden surprise, or a change superficial, and apparent only, not deep and real. Sir, I cannot say, but I must confess that if the movement in New York last Fall was not real, it looked more like reality than any fanciful exhibition which I ever saw. If the People were not in earnest, they certainly had a very sober and earnest way of being in jest.

And now, sir, can the honorable member, can any man say, that in regard to this measure, even the House of Representatives is certain, at this moment, truly to reflect the public judgment? Though nearer to the People than ourselves, and more frequently chosen, yet it is known that the present members were elected, nearly all of them, before the appearance of the message of September. And will the honorable member allow me to ask, whether, if a new election of members of Congress were to take place in his own State, to-morrow, and the newly elected members should take their seats immediately, he should entertain the slightest expectation of the passage of this bill through that House?

Mr. President, in 1834 the honorable member presented to the Senate resolutions of the Legislature of New York, approving the previous course of the Administration in relation to the currency. He then urged strongly, but none too strongly, the weight due to those resolutions, because, he argued, they expressed the undoubted sense of the People, as well as that of the Legislature. He said there was not, at that time, a single member in the popular branch of the Legislature who was not in favor of those resolutions, either from the cities of Hudson, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Utica, or an almost endless number of incorporated trading towns and villages, or the great city of New York itself, which he justly calls the commercial emporium of the country; all these cities and villages surrounded, as he most justly said, by an intelligent population; and cities, villages, and country, altogether, comprising near two millions of souls. All this was very well It was true. The facts were with the honorable member. And although I most exceedingly regretted and deplored that it was so, I could not deny it. And he was entitled to enjoy, and did enjoy, the whole benefit of this respectable support. But, sir, how stands the matter now? What say these two millions of souls to the sub-Treasury? In the first place, what says the city of New York, that great commercial emporium, worthy the gentleman's commendation in 1834, and worthy of his commendation, and my commendation, and all commendation, at all times? What sentiments, what opinions, what feelings, are proclaimed by the thousands of her merchants, traders, manufacturers, and laborers? What is the united shout of all the voices of all her classes? What is it, but that you will put down this new-fangled sub-Treasury system, alike alien to their interests and their feelings, at once, and forever? What is it, but that in mercy to the mercantile interest, the trading interest, the shipping interest, the manufacturing interest, the laboring class, and all classes, you will give up useless and pernicious political schemes and projects, and return to the plain, straight course of wise and wholesome legislation? The sentiments of the city cannot be misunderstood. A thousand pens and ten thousand tongues, and a spirited press, make them all known. If we have not already yet heard enough, we shall hear more. Embarrassed, vexed, pressed and distressed, as are her citizens, at this moment, yet their resolution is not shaken, their spirit is not broken; and, depend upon it, they will not see their commerce, their business, their prosperity and their happiness, all sacrificed to preposterous schemes and political empiricism, without another, and a yet more vigorous, struggle. And Hudson, and Albany, and Troy, and Schenectady, and Utica—pray, why may not the citizens of these cities have as much weight with the honorable member now, as they justly had in 1834? And does he, can he, doubt of what they think of this bill? Ay, sir, and Rochester, and Batavia, and Buffalo, and the entire Western District of the State, does the honorable member suppose that, in the whole of it, he would be able, by careful search, to do more than to find, now and then, so rare a bird, as a single approver of this system?

Mr. President, if this system must come, let it come. If we must bow to it, why, then, put it upon us. Do it. Do it by the power of Congress, and the President. Congress and the President have the power. But spare us, I beseech you, spare the people from the imputation that it is done under clear proof and evidence of their own approbation. Let it not be said it is their choice. Save them, in all mercy, from that reproach.

Sir, I think there is a revolution in public opinion, now going on, whatever may be the opinion of the member from New York, or others. I think the fall elections prove this, and that other more recent events confirm it. I think it is a revolt against the absolute dictation of party, a revolt against coercion, on the public judgment; and, especially, a revolt against the adoption of new mischievous expedients on questions of deep public interest; a revolt against the rash and unbridled spirit of change, a revolution, in short, against further revolution. I hope, most sincerely, that this revolution may go on: not, sir, for the sake of men, but for the sake of measures, and for the sake of the country. I wish it to proceed, till the whole country, with an imperative unity of voice, shall call back Congress to the true policy of the Government.

The honorable member from New York is of opinion, sir, that there are only three courses open to us. We must, he urges, either adopt this measure, or return to a system of deposites with the State banks, or establish a national bank. Now, sir, suppose this to be as the gentleman states, then, I say, that either of the others is better than this. I would prefer doing almost any thing, and I would vastly prefer doing nothing, to taking this bill.

I need not conceal my own opinions. I am in favor of a national institution, with such provisions and securities as Congress may think proper, to guard against danger and against abuse. But the honorable member disposes of this at once, by the declaration, that he himself can never consent to a bank, being utterly opposed to it, both on constitutional grounds, and grounds of expediency. The gentleman's opinion, always respected, is certainly of great weight and importance, from the public situation he occupies. But although those are his opinions, is it certain that a majority of the People of the country agree with him in this particular? I think not. I verily believe a majority of the People of the United States are now of the opinion that a national bank, properly constituted, limited, and guarded, is both constitutional and expedient, and ought now to be established. So far as I can learn, three-fourths of the Western People are for it. Their representatives here can form a better judgment: but such is my opinion upon the best information which I can obtain. The South may be more divided, or may be against a national institution; but, looking again to the Centre, the North, and the East, and comprehending the whole in one view, I believe the prevalent sentiment is such as I have stated.

At the last session great pains were taken to obtain a vote of this and the other House against a bank, for the obvious purpose of placing such an institution out of the list of remedies, and so reconciling the People to the Sub Treasury scheme. Well, sir, and did those votes produce any effect? None at all. The People did not, and do not, care a rush for them. I never have seen, or heard, a single man, who paid the slightest respect to those votes of ours. The honorable member, to day, opposed as he is to a bank, has not even alluded to them. So entirely vain, is it, sir, in this country, to attempt to forestall, commit, or coerce the public judgment. All those resolutions fell perfectly dead on the tables of the two Houses. We may resolve what we please, and when we please; but if the People do not like it, at their own good pleasure they will rescind it: and they are not likely to continue their approbation long, to any system of measures, however plausible, which terminates in deep disappointment of all their hopes, for their own prosperity.

I have said, sir, that, in preference to this bill, I would try some modification of the State bank system, and I will cheerfully do so, although every body knows that I always opposed that system. Still, I think it less objectionable than this. Mr. President, in my opinion, the real source of the evil lies in the tone, and spirit, and general feeling, which have pervaded the Administration for some years past. I verily believe the origin is there. That spirit, I fully believe, has been deeply anti commercial, and of late decidedly unfriendly to the State institutions. Do the leading presses in favor of the Administration speak its own sentiments? If you think they do, then look at the language and spirit of those presses. Do they not manifest an unceasing and bitter hostility to the mercantile classes, and to the institutions of the States? I certainly never supposed the State banks fit agents for furnishing or regulating a national currency; but I have thought them useful in their proper places. At any rate, the States had power to establish them, and have established them, and we have no right to endeavor to destroy them. How is it, then, that, generally, every leading press which supports the Administration joins in the general cry against these institutions of the States? How is it, if it be not that a spirit hostile to these institutions has come to pervade the Administration itself?

In my opinion, the State banks, on every ground, demand other treatment; and the interest of the country requires that they should receive other treatment. The Government has used them, and why should it now not only desert, but abuse them? That some of the selected banks have behaved very unworthily, is no doubt true. The best behavior is not always to be expected from pets. But that the banks, generally, deserved this unrestrained warfare upon them, at the hands of Government, I cannot believe. It appears to me to be both ungrateful and unjust.

The banks, sir, are now making an effort, which I hope may be successful, to resume specie payments. The process of resumption works, and must work, with severity upon the country. Yet I most earnestly hope the banks may be able to accomplish the object. But, in all this effort, they get no aid from Government, no succor from Government, not even a kind word from Government. They get nothing but denunciation and abuse. They work alone, and therefore the attainment of the end is the more difficult. They hope to reach that end only, or mainly, by reduction and curtailment. If, by these means, payment in specie can be resumed and maintained, the result will prove the existence of great solidity, both of the banks and of the mercantile classes. The Bank of England did not accomplish resumption by curtailment alone. She had the direct aid of Government. And the banks of the United States, in 1816, did not rely on curtailment alone. They had the aid of the then new created Bank of the U. States, and all the countenance, assistance, and friendly support, which the Government could give them. Still, I would not discourage the efforts of the banks. I trust they will succeed, and that they will resume specie payments at the earliest practicable moment; but it is, at the same time, my full conviction, that, by another and a better course of public policy, the Government might most materially assist the banks to bring about resumption; and that, by Government aid, it might be brought about with infinitely less of public inconvenience and individual distress.

For an easy resumption of specie payments, there is mainly wanted a revival of trust, the restoration of confidence, and a harmonious action, between the Government and the moneyed institutions of the country. But, instead of efforts to inspire trust and create confidence, we see and hear nothing but denunciation; instead of harmonious action, we find nothing but unrelenting hostility.

Mr. President, you and I were in Congress, in 1816, during the time of the suspension of specie payments by the banks. What was the spirit of the Government at that time, sir? Was it hostile, acrimonious, belligerant towards the State institutions? Did it look on them only to frown? Did it touch them only to distress? Did it put them all under the scourge? You know, sir, it was far otherwise. You know, that the Secretary of that day entered into friendly correspondence with them and assured them that he would second their efforts for resumption, by all the means in his power. You know, sir, that, in fact, he did render most essential aid. And do you see, sir, any similar effort now? Do you behold, in the bill before us, any thing of the spirit, or the policy of Mr. Madison, on an occasion very like the present. Mr. Madison was a man of such subdued self-respect, that he was willing to yield to experience and to the opinion of his country; a man, too, of so much wisdom and true patriotism, that nothing was allowed to stand between him, and his clear perception of the public good. Do you see, sir, any thing of this spirit,—of the wisdom, of the mild, and healing, and restoring policy of Mr. Madison, in this measure? Another illustrious man, now numbered with the dead, was then with us, and was acting an important part in the councils of the country; I mean Mr. Lowndes, a man not deficient in force and genius, but still more distinguished for that large and comprehensive view of things, which is more necessary to make great men, and is also much rarer, than mere positive talent,—and for an impartial, well balanced judgment, which kept him free from prejudice and error, and which gave great and just influence to all his opinions.—Do you see, sir, any thing of the spirit, the temper, the cool judgment, or the long-sighted policy of Mr. Lowndes, in all that is now before us? And Mr. Crawford, then at the head of the Treasury, arduously striving to restore the finances, to re-establish both public and private credit, and to place the currency, once more, upon its safe and proper foundation; do you see, sir, the marks of Mr. Crawford's hands in the measure now presented for our approbation?

Mr. President, I have little to say of the subordinate provisions of this bill, of the receivers general, or of the dangerous power, given to the Secretary, of investing the public money in State stocks of his own selection. My opposition to the bill, is to the whole of it. It is general, uncompromising, and decided. I oppose all its ends, objects, and purposes, I oppose all its means, its inventions, and its contrivances. I am opposed to the separation of Government and People; I am opposed, now and at all times, to an exclusive metallic currency; I am opposed to the spirit in which the measure originates, and to all and every emanation and ebullition of that spirit. I solemnly declare, that in thus studying our own safety, and renouncing all care over the general currency, we are, in my opinion, abandoning one of the plainest and most important of our constitutional duties. If, sir, we were, at this moment, at war with a powerful enemy, and if his fleets and armies were now ravaging our shores, and it were proposed in Congress to take care of ourselves, to defend the Capitol, and abandon the country to its fate, it would be, certainly, a more striking, a more flagrant and daring, but in my judgment not a more clear and manifest dereliction of duty, than we commit in this open and professed abandonment of our constitutional power and constitutional duty, over the great interest of the national currency. I mean to maintain that constitutional power, and that constitutional duty, to the last. It shall not be with *my* consent that our ancient policy shall be overturned. It shall not be with my consent that the country shall be plunged further and further into the unfathomed depths of new expedients.

It shall not be, without a voice of remonstrance from me, that one great and important purpose for which this Government was framed, shall now be surrendered and abandoned forever.

Dinner to Messrs. Prentiss and Word.—A private letter to the editor of the Chronicle, from Washington, says: "We gave Prentiss and Word a splendid dinner on Saturday at Brown's. Judge White presided. About seventy-six members were present. There were many excellent speeches made. Among the speakers were Webster, Clay, Crittenden, Prentiss, &c.—The best feeling prevailed, and all was good fellowship. Prentiss and Word will both run again for Congress."

Democracy.—Mr. Muhlenberg, a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President Minister to Austria. The Globe says he is "a member of one of the most ancient and respectable German families in Pennsylvania." Had the National Intelligencer made such a remark about a Whig, the Globe's "Democracy" would have been greatly shocked, and we should forthwith have had a homily on the Aristocracy of the Whigs.—*Rel. Register.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The whole project of the sub-treasury system, with its contrivances of safety vaults, and bolts, and bars: its armies of officers, armed with keys, and scales to try the weight of the gold, and to guard it from the unhallowed touch of the People, is worthy only of Spain and Morocco, Bajazet, Timour, and—General Jackson. Let the People remember that an exclusive hard money government is always a government of absolute despotism. *When the currency of England was exclusively metallic, the laboring people wore iron collars on their necks marked with the names of their owners!*

From the Legislature of Pennsylvania we learn that Resolutions have passed both Houses instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress from that State to vote for the *postponement* (until the next session of Congress) of the Sub-Treasury scheme, which is only another term for the rejection of that measure.

Nat. Intell.

Great Bank in Mississippi.—The Legislature of this State, which has just elected a half Locofoco to the United States Senate, has been giving strong evidence of its opposition to banks. A postscript to a letter received by the editor of the Louisville Journal, from Jackson, the capital of the State, dated on the 23d ult. says: "The Union Bank bill, with a capital of fifteen millions, to be based upon real estate, passed both branches of the Legislature a few moments ago."

Sub-Treasuries with Legs.—From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to public defaulters, we learn that the amount due from Receivers of Public Moneys, arising from the sales of Public Lands alone, who were out of office on the 12th of October last, is $1,052,700. From the remarks accompanying the Report, it appears that but a small portion of this amount will ever be recovered.

Internal Improvements.—New York has expended on internal improvements $18,000,000, and authorized the expenditure of $12,000,000 more. Pennsylvania has constructed 961 miles of Railroad and Canal, at an expense of $25,000,000. Illinois appropriated in 1837, $9,600,000 for internal improvements. Maryland, in 1836, appropriated $8,000,000. Virginia has expended and appropriated $7,500,000.—Michigan appropriated last year $5,000,000. Making the amount appropriated and expended by six States, $85,100,000.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

We have news from Great Britain by the roundabout way of Frederickton, the capital of New Brunswick, about 100 miles up the river St. John! The Frigate Inconstant from Cork, January 4, reached Halifax January 30, with the left wing of the 93d regiment, commanded by Major Arthur. The British Ministry are reported to have under consideration an increase of the Army and Navy, the former to 15,000 or 20,000 men, and the latter from 5,000 to 10,000. One of the reasons assigned was "the *unfriendly tone* of the President of the United States upon the Boundary Question." Sir Henry Hardinge is appointed Commander of the Forces in Canada, it is stated. The Bellerophon and the Vanguard, line-of-battle ships, are ordered to Halifax. The whole Mediterranean British squadron seemed to be ordered to take a look at America, with Highlanders, Fusileers, &c. &c. Over six thousand new soldiers will be in Halifax by May or June. A guinea a head is offered as bounty in Limerick for the Irish boys to enlist for Canada.

There is nothing remarkable in the way of city news. Stocks are a little better to-day, but the transactions are light. Our merchants are very melancholy in all their business views. They look to Congress, and upon that body rest all their hopes. The Administration is deceived, if it believes there has been any reaction in their favor in this city. Aaron Clark will be re-elected our Mayor in April by a larger majority than in April last. The Whig power is not only invincible here, but will be stronger and stronger, till the Loco Focos are turned out into their old roving ground in the Park. The Whigs have moved but little in their Wards, while the Loco Focos have kept their caldron boiling all winter; but they have not moved because they have no anxiety about their strength.

Silver change and the Post Office.—The Globe has one of its usual fanfaronades, in which it charges the Whigs with suppressing some millions of small change, for the purpose of circulating their shin plasters. This charge comes with an ill grace from the organ of a government that asked for power to issue TEN MILLIONS in shin-plasters, called Treasury notes,—some of which are under New York Safety Fund paper par, and all three or four per cent. under specie par. But as to the small coins of the country, the Post Office absorbs that circulation.—Amos Kendall's exactions there collect the small change, and leave the shin-plasters for the people, in pursuance of the Sub-Treasury plan, gold and silver for the office holders, and rags for the people.

N. Y. Express.

"*How are the mighty fallen!*"—In the Globe of Friday night, John C. Calhoun is regularly admitted into fellowship with Mr. Van Buren's advocates, and ranked among the "distinguished supporters" of the administration!

It may be well enough to ask if this is the same Mr. Calhoun, who whilome was called, by this same Globe, John *Cataline* Calhoun?—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The Globe some days since made a brutal assault upon Mr. Clay. The pretext for the attack was a blasphemous expression said to have been made by Mr. Clay within hearing of some members of Congress, on the termination of the Mississippi contested election. Mr. Legare was one of the gentlemen named by the Globe as having heard the remark. The unwarrantable use of his name by the official organ in such a dirty affair, drew from Mr. Legare the following card:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

Mr. Legare has read with equal astonishment and pain, a paragraph in the Globe of Saturday last, in which he cannot but consider a most unauthorized and unwarrantable use has been made of his name in connection with a charge upon a distinguished Senator.

Being quite sure that he has said nothing upon the subject alluded to, and having no desire whatever to figure, either as party or witness, in a newspaper report of the kind, Mr. L. would be particularly obliged to the Editor of the Globe to omit his name in any future remarks he may see fit to make in relation to that matter, and to insert this card in his next number.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1838.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

If the Globe wishes an edifying and instructive chapter on blasphemy and outrage, it can be obtained by consulting certain reminiscences of the late President of the United States, who in "cursing and damning" Members of Congress, could hardly be excelled. Mr. Clay may swear, but Gen. Jackson can give him two in the game, and beat him all hollow.

The Alexandria Gazette, of yesterday, says: "It is understood that, at the end of the present term of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General of the U. States, Mr. Butler, is to resign his office. Mr. Gilpin, of Philadelphia, is spoken of as his successor—other reports say that Richard Bayard of Delaware, will have the office."

Petitions to Congress.—The number of petitions presented in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last amounted to fifteen hundred; a greater number, we believe, than were ever presented during any whole Congress prior to the year 1820, and much larger than ever presented within any month since that time.—*Nat. Int.*

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law prohibiting free persons of color from coming into the State, and also prohibiting free persons of color who may leave the State from returning.

The whole number of squatters on the public lands of the U. States is estimated at not much short of 50,000 souls! About 20,000 are squatted in the Territory of Wisconsin.

The Legislature of the State of TENNESSEE adjourned on Monday week. The following notice of one of its latest acts is copied from the Nashville Whig:

"The bill to suppress the sale and use of Bowie Knives deserves to be reckoned among the most salutary acts passed by the late General Assembly. Its provisions will effectually stay the use and sale of one of the most bloody instruments of death known to the present age, and every friend of humanity and good order must rejoice that the practice of wearing this barbarous weapon has been rendered a misdemeanor, and its use, *in any way*, a FELONY by the legislative action of the State."

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Who orders out the [illegible] the retailer? Is it the Commissioners of the Town, or the County Court? Is it the Court, does the recommendation of the former make it obligatory on the Commissioners? And if it does not, surely the Court, in determining where the responsibility cannot be great. If, indeed, the Court has given the Commissioners caution or admonition in the case, as I understand [illegible] indicate, then, to be sure, there would be blamed for not forcing the Commissioners within its proper bounds; but if the Court misinformed, this potent law, or [illegible] to counsel, was found to be powerless.

To sum up the whole, the Court [illegible] licenses without the plea of necessity [illegible] are, therefore, as rational men, responsible for all the moral tendencies [illegible] be right, let them have the credit; otherwise, let them abide the consequences. And if the Commissioners, by [illegible] ing individuals for licenses, become [illegible] ries, let them "see to that."

For the sake of truth, I am [illegible] place the blame where I honestly [illegible] ought to rest; and I am now [illegible] "X" that "the community [illegible] verdict;" but it is a small [illegible] *who* is to blame while I see [illegible] away like crippled beasts from [illegible] *falls*, and am obliged to stop [illegible] those heart-broken families, [illegible] are blundering. Stop up, ye [illegible] your power, stop up those fountains [illegible] issue so much wickedness and [illegible] your own hearts will approve [illegible] done, and all but the retailers, [illegible] ined drunkards, "will call you [illegible]

Selected for the Fayetteville [illegible]

I saw two youthful parents possess a [illegible]
Far brighter than e'er monarch wore [illegible]
diadem;
Oh! 'twas indeed a precious gem! [illegible]
shone
Within its earthly casket untrivall[illegible]
In morning's light—in evening's [illegible]
its sheen abroad,
And sparkled forth the praises of [illegible]
And gave to those that cherished it [illegible]
hundred fold—
Than could be found in Persia's [illegible]
caves of gold.

But little did those parents deem, [illegible]
decay,
And that their gem in other climes [illegible]
beauteous way;
Nor was it till that casket broke, and [illegible]
hopes of bliss,
They saw the gem was formed to [illegible]
world than this

The Service in Florida.—[illegible] we have been, from time to time, [illegible] deadly service in Florida, in which [illegible] lant army has been, since 1835, [illegible] we were not a little surprised [illegible] great mortality among its officers. [illegible] Since the commencement of [illegible] less than *fifteen* of the former, [illegible] lieutenant-colonel, one major, [illegible] nine subalterns, and one assistant [illegible] have fallen where they fought—[illegible] of the fight, by the rifles of the [illegible] Indian.

To the above number must be [illegible] *teen* other officers, who have fallen [illegible] to the unhealthiness of the climate, [illegible] has been their fate to be employed [illegible]

Eleven officers, too, have received [illegible] many of whom yet bear the most [illegible] flicted them about their persons.

A like proportion of the regular [illegible] file have likewise been killed and [illegible] but the precise number cannot be [illegible] certained.

It may not be uninteresting to [illegible] the militia force, at different times [illegible] has been mustered into the service [illegible] United States, for duty in Florida, [illegible] 20,000 men, of which number [illegible] reported thus far, is four officers [illegible] men.—*Army & Navy Chronicle.*

Matthias, the Prophet.—While [illegible] bury lately, a large number being [illegible] some one, in a rather taunting manner, [illegible] him to exhibit a miracle. Without [illegible] embarrassment, he replied, "I [illegible] exhibiting every day for the last [illegible] the greatest miracle ever shown to [illegible] *I have been telling the truth and [illegible] mobbed.*"

Number of Buildings erected [illegible] York in the years 1836 and 1837.—[illegible] City Inspector last Wednesday [illegible] presented to the Corporation his [illegible] turn of the number of buildings [illegible] this city: from which it appears that [illegible] the year 1837, there were erected [illegible] buildings of all descriptions, being [illegible] than were erected in 1836, in which [illegible] there were 1826 houses of all sorts. [illegible] The decreased number of dwellings [illegible] erected is 242; stores 686; workshops [illegible] manufactories 35; and stables 55. [illegible] in all 986 less than the year preceding. *Journal.*

Secrets of Health.—With regard [illegible] cise, judge between the two following [illegible] tremes:—A fox-hunter can get drunk [illegible] night in the year, and yet live to [illegible] age; but then he is all exercise and [illegible] thought. A sedentary scholar [illegible] able to get drunk once in a year with [illegible] punity: but then he is all thought and [illegible] exercise. Now the great object is [illegible] to get drunk, nor be all exercise, nor [illegible] all thought; but to enjoy all our [illegible] with a sprightly reason. The four [illegible] secrets of human life are—early [illegible] exercise, personal cleanliness, and [illegible] from the table with the stomach [illegible] There may be sorrows in spite of [illegible] they will be less with them, and [illegible] can be truly comfortable without [illegible]

Supreme Court.—James M. [illegible] Wilmington, has been admitted to [illegible] tice of the Law in the Superior Court [illegible] *Raleigh Reg.*

Wild Pigeons.—The woods are [illegible] with myriads of these birds—so large [illegible] ber never having been before seen [illegible] section of the country. We have [illegible] one flock so large, that, when running [illegible] cover an area of two miles in length [illegible] in breadth.—*Ib.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 21, 1838.

Defaulters.—We have received Deberry, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, covering a list of the due the U. States from the various Receivers of Public Moneys. The of these "Sub-Treasuries with legs" and the amount standing against them books of the Treasury is $2,487,254

ville County.—The Editor of the Star, who lately visited Granville says he found the Whigs of that and as far as public sentiment expressed, in favor of Mr. Clay Presidency. The Sub-Treasury is condemned, not only by the but by some of the Administration The ticket for the Legislature is not though John C. Taylor, Esq. for re-election to the Senate, e L. Robards, Esq. for the Comthe other two not yet announced. ses will give their undivided support Dudley.

rals.—We have derived much from the perusal of the December of Blackwood's Magazine, and the Number of the Southern Literary which we have received within past. They are both interesting.

ina.—The Legislature has, with dable liberality, ordered the publicathe expense of the State, of 10,000 the Geological Report of Professor

ention.—The Whig Convention for nation of Candidates for Governor, at Hartford on the 14th inst. Wm. worth was nominated for Governor. spirit prevailed; and no doubt ap- be entertained of the complete suc- the Whigs at the April election. If ites will have to retire from the er the 4th of March 1839.

for the people.—Mr. Webster, in a ch on the subject of the Common- Bank, referred the Senate to the s of the law, which positively for- bursing officer of the government any thing but gold and silver, or s of specie paying Banks, or Treasu- s, in payment of any public dues. s of the Commonwealth Bank is not instance of the violation of this the pensioners, contractors and the s of the government generally, are paid in notes of non-specie paying And this too, whilst its debtors are *inately* required to pay specie for duties, lands, &c.

Webster shows from the Secretary's that $150,000 of the Deposites in k, were received by it in Oct. and contrary to the law which forbad site in a Bank which had suspended yments.

e most objectionable violation of the the compensation to the Pension It is known to our readers, that Bank of the U. S. paid the pensioners compensation, and when General removed the deposites, his great was to make a show of getting the done on as good terms by the new Banks. They therefore agreed, sitive law was passed to that effect, compensation whatever should be the new pension agents, for that But see how the law is evaded. bster states that on inquiry in the arter, he finds that the general rule vance the necessary funds six months ey will be needed! So that the a- the use of the funds for that period; en he pays them out, he immediately ther deposite for the next six months. rmity of this compensation will be t, when it is known, that the sum posited at Boston is $160,000 every r, equal to a compensation of more 000 dollars, when the *law* says that nt shall be paid.

whole amount paid annually to pen- is $2,622,816 81; the half of this $1,311,408 40, the use of which, at ent. is equal to $78,684 50, paid to Agents, or rather to Deposite Banks, t violation of law.

Rowland for their Oliver."—Our of the Salisbury papers have estab- correspondence at Cheraw for the e of furnishing their papers with a account of the market at that place. n we think we could point our brother to a Correspondence that would be a ore patriotic than this, yet it is not our e to quarrel with them about it. We wish to notice a remark in one of the of last week's papers. The writer at Cotton has been brought to Che- on the neighborhood of Fayetteville Camden. This is no doubt true. But ances of Cotton coming to this place nts nearer to Cheraw than to this re so frequent as not to excite notice; Saturday last two wagon loads came own from Lincoln County *through* e. The owner stated that he received s a hundred more for his Cotton here was offered there. friends in Cheraw must beat this be- crow again.

ct from Liverpool.—An arrival at on brings Liverpool dates to the 2d There is no political news. on has fallen nearly ½d. from the high- in December. The heavy import preceding week, 30,000 bales, had this fall—showing the market to be nsitive to a large supply.

es of living in Texas.—From a Pri- rrent, at Houston, the Capital of Tex- d Jan'y 27, we extract the following viz: Apples, green, $13 a $15 per Bacon, 18 to 30 c. lb. Beef, lb., 12 Butter, keg, 50 c. lb.; retail, $1 50 lb. 75 lb. Corn $3 50 bushel. Cof- c. lb. Eggs $2 50 dozen. Flour bl. Gunpowder $4 lb. Molasses 75 gallon by the bbl. Salt $4 to $5 bush- Potatoes, Irish, $8 per bbl. Shot $5 c.

CONGRESS.—The Sub-Treasury bill yet drags its slow length along. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, spoke on the 9th for 2½ hours in opposition to the bill. Mr. Niles of Con. occupied the better part of the 12th and 13th in delivering himself of a speech in its favor. Mr. Smith of the same State, consumed the 14th on the same side; Mr. Calhoun the 15th also in favor; and Mr. Tipton of Indiana the 16th in opposition. The impression is gaining ground that the bill will be defeated in the Senate.

Mr. Grundy has reported a bill imposing a penalty of $10,000, or confinement at hard labor for ten years, for issuing, or uttering in any way, the notes or drafts of the late U. S. Bank. [Another kick at the dead monster.]

Charge of Corruption in Congress.—Two entire days have been devoted by the House of Representatives, during the last week, to an investigation growing out of the following article from the New York Courier and Enquirer:—

Corruption in Congress.—We yesterday published a letter from "the Spy in Washington, directly charging a member of Congress with corruption, and offering to *prove* the charge before a committee of either House, when called upon for that purpose. We re-publish the charge to-day, and call upon Congress promptly to institute the investigation thus challenged, both as an act of justice to itself and to the country. "The Spy in Washington," it may be said, is not an ostensible or responsible person; but we desire at once to obviate this difficulty, by stating, as we now do, that he is known to us, and that whenever called upon by a committee of Congress, we pledge ourselves that he shall be forthcoming, and that he is one whose standing warrants an immediate proceeding on the part of Congress.

Extract from yesterday's Courier and Enquirer.

"The more brief my statement, the better it will be understood. It is in my power, if brought to the bar of either House, or before a committee, and process allowed me to compel the attendance of witnesses, to prove, by the oath of a respectable and unimpeachable citizen, as well as by written documentary evidence, that *there is at least one member of Congress who has offered to barter his services and his influence, with a Department or Departments, for compensation.* 'Why, sir,' said the applicant for a contract, 'if my proposition has *merit*, it will be received. If it has not, I do not expect it will be accepted." And what do you think was the answer of the honorable member? I will give it to you in his own emphatic language: *'Merit,' said he, 'why, things do not go here by merit, but by pulling the right strings Make it my interest, and I will pull the strings for you.'*

"THE SPY IN WASHINGTON."

Towards the close of the proceedings, the following additional averment of the charge was received and read to the House. It is from the Editorial remarks of the Daily Advertiser, published at Newark, N. J.—

"The disgraceful case here alluded to by the correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, and all the facts connected with it, have been known to us for a week past, and we intended, at a proper time, to bring them before the Public As the Spy in Washington, however, has broached the subject, with a view to Congressional inquiry, we shall withhold them for a reasonable time, that the case may not be prejudged or prejudiced by popular feeling; simply adding here that the chief witness referred to is a respectable citizen of this city, and the member of Congress a Senator of the United States now in his place."

After a long and warm debate, in the course of which the investigation was opposed by several of the Administration members, and supported by the opposition, and a vast deal of mud was thrown at that class of persons called Washington letter writers, by Messrs. Boon, Bynum and Duncan, it was resolved to bring Matthew L. Davis, (the Spy in Washington,) to the bar of the House; when he was so placed, he declined answering whether he was the author of that letter, but said he knew the member alluded to, and stated his readiness to name him, either there or elsewhere. On the Speaker asking him whether it was a member of that House, he said it was *not*, and was thereupon discharged.

Mr. Wise moved to send a message to the Senate, stating the result of the investigation to that body; but the House laid his resolution on the table.

The following account of the circumstances out of which the charge grew, has been published in the Globe, by Mr. Ruggles of Maine, the Senator implicated:—

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GLOBE.

A friend informed me last evening that an article which appeared in a New York paper, charging corruption on one or more members of Congress, was a blow aimed at me. I desire, therefore, to seize the earliest opportunity to state to the Public the transaction out of which this charge, or insinuation, or whatever it is, must have arisen.

Some time since a person by the name of Jones, of New Jersey, applied to me to draw up a specification and claim for a patent for a trunk lock, which he was advised was necessary to have reissued, on account of the defects existing in one he had previously taken out. I consented to do it, as it was strictly a professional matter, for which he was referred to me by those whom he advised with on the subject. As I found it would be a work of some labor, and require some professional skill, I accepted his proposition to pay me a reasonable compensation. Indeed, he could not expect me to do it without. It was some days before I got it completed. The next day after I first saw him he told me that as General Wall, of the Senate, to whom he had a letter, was not here, he wished me to go with him to the Postmaster General, to whom he wished to exhibit a mail bag to which he had applied his invention. I went with him, and introduced him, and subsequently showed him those attentions and civilities which I would to any other citizen. He offered, in the outset, to pay me for all the trouble he gave; but I told him I should receive no compensation except for preparing his papers for the reissue of the patent, which would be attended with considerable labor.

After General Wall's return, he requested me to go with him to the Department, which I did not do, supposing that the General could render him all the aid he wished. At a subsequent day he expressed a desire to dispose of one-fourth part of his patent to me, instead of paying otherwise for the preparation of his papers, and to enable him to derive a more extended benefit from it in New England, and secure my professional aid in supporting and sustaining his patent, in case any legal difficulty should arise as to his rights under it. I could not personally make sale of his manufacture, but agreed to the arrangement in consideration of having a connexion in Massachusetts, whose occupation would enable him to attend to it. I wrote the agreement as he wished, which he took to examine, and to which he expressed his assent. There was nothing in it which I could have any wish to conceal. It was a common business matter.

Some two or three days after this he came in, apparently under great excitement, on account of the low estimate the Postmaster General placed on his mail bag. I endeavored to calm him by saying that the Postmaster General was probably too much occupied to examine fully into its merits; and that, at a period of more leisure, he would no doubt give more attention to it.

He said the merit of his mail bag had been altogether overlooked, and preference given to another not half as good; and much else that I need not repeat. I tried to sooth him, and impress him with the belief that the Postmaster General would appreciate his at its worth when he should have tried it on some of the routes. I said nothing about pulling the "wires," nor about "merit," in the sense in which such expressions are attributed to me; nor did it ever enter my mind to receive or ask compensation for any other service than I have above mentioned.

I prepared his specification, with which he appeared to be well pleased, and which he signed, and annexed the usual oath.

He never executed the assignment to me, nor have I received a cent from him for the labor of preparing his papers, and drawing up his specification and claim. He left the city without calling on me, and I have not heard of him since.

This is the whole matter, so far as I am concerned, out of which the said newspaper article has arisen J. RUGGLES.

Washington, Feb. 13.

Dr. Montgomery, Member of Congress from the Hillsborough District, has lately undertaken to correct the "misrepresentations" of the Whigs relative to the amount of public money in the Commonwealth Bank at the time of its failure; and for that purpose he wrote to his constituents in Orange, that "he had made it his business to examine into the facts, and found that less than $40,000 was in that Bank, at the time when it failed; and for that sum, there is a bond, on good personal security, for $500,000." The persons to whom this letter was addressed, in an evil hour handed it to the Editor of the Recorder for publication. That veteran Whig nails the base coin to the counter, by showing, from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the sum was $339,537, as follows:—

1st. The sum standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, $39,639.

[The Doctor says, "less than $40,000;" and were we to stop here it would seem that he was correct. But he appears suddenly to have closed his eyes, as if unwilling to read the next line. This sudden blindness is not uncommon; we have known many instances of it in our day. "None so blind as those who will not see."] But let us go on.

2d. Sum reported as standing to the credit of the Collector, [public money also, is it not?] $65,941.

3d. Amount to the credit of the late Pension Agency, [public money again,] $154,848.

4th. Amount standing to the credit of the Commissioners for building the Custom-house, [public money also,] $70,000.

5th. Amount to the credit of Major Craig, Ordnance Department, [public money, too,] $1,119.

6th. Amount to the credit of the Post Office Department, [also public money,] $7,644; and

7th. Amount to the credit of the Paymaster General, $346.

Add these sums together, and it will appear that there were deposited in this bank, at the time of its failure, $339,537 dollars of "the people's gold and silver."

Congressional Retort.—The following passage of wit took place in the Senate at the close of the debate on the pre-emption bill:

Mr. YOUNG, alluding to the wish of Mr. Davis, that the poor of Massachusetts should be treated by the Government as bountifully as those of other parts of the country, stated that one of his constituents from Boston, a deacon he believed he was called, being out in the West, inquired how it was that when a new settler wanted timber, he always passed over his own bounds, and got it on the public lands. The reply was, that any thing on the public lands was taken as a matter of right, as common property. The deacon, hearing this, brought a company from New England, for the purpose of carrying on the trade in timber, taken from the public lands, cut down immense quantities, became rich enough to satisfy him before it was all sold, and returned to Boston, leaving a large portion of it to rot upon the land.

Mr. DAVIS said that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Young) informs us that some person from Boston came out to his part of the country, and became the owner of some land; and having noticed that his neighbors when they cut timber, instead of taking it from their own soil, took good care to cut on their neighbor's, he, in surprise, asked why this should be so? and was answered, that it was a common practice, and when a man searched for his bounds it was for the purpose of being certain that he got upon land of others to cut. He replied, this was not so in the East, for men there looked up their bounds to be certain they kept on their own property.

But the Senator says, this good man, whom he thinks was styled deacon, soon ran into the habit, and being fearful he should not get timber enough from the land of others, actually cut more than he could dispose of, and it rotted on the ground.

Now, said Mr. D., this story illustrates the whole system of pre-emptions; it is all trespass and plunder. And as to the Boston emigrant, he could only say, that he seemed to enter the country an honest, conscientious man, believing he had no right to the property of others, but by the example and teaching of others he soon became corrupted, and did like those around him.

Mr. LINN Nearly all the people from the East prove very apt scholars in this way.

Mr. DAVIS. And they find in the West a most excellent school. (Much laughter.)

Mexico.—The following are extracts from the speech of President Bustamente of Mexico, to the Congress, on the opening of its present session:—

"I regret to announce to you that the Government of the United States has not duly appreciated the conduct of the republic in sustaining with dignity the rights of the nation; in acknowledging with the utmost candor the justness of some of the claims, and denying with the same frankness that of many others, as founded neither on public right nor international law. Our own claims have met with no satisfaction on the part of that cabinet; and I will not look upon that harmony which should exist between two People, for their mutual prosperity, as perfectly re-established, until I obtain the proofs, by a frank and friendly conduct, by the religious observance of treaties, and by a due regard to the principles and relations of national proximity. Let us hope that this confidence will be speedily reproduced, and the Government will omit nothing to prevent a rupture which would be attended with fatal consequences to the two most powerful States in America.

"With regard to the campaign of Texas, I can only say that it is the first duty of the Government and of the Mexicans, and that it would be acquitting myself but poorly of my functions not to employ all my power and all my means in order to surmount those obstacles which have hitherto delayed it; I rely, moreover, on the efficient aid and co-operation of the Legislature."

And the following paragraphs are from the reply of the President of the Chamber:—

"It is much to be regretted that the Government of the United States does not correspond to the frankness and good faith of that of Mexico. The day will, doubtless, arrive in which the American nation will feel convinced that we are no less conscientious and religiously scrupulous in the fulfilment of our contracts than zealous in the maintenance of our rights and firm in the preservation of our honor and dignity.

"In respect to the war upon Texas, it is necessary that it should be carried on, and that those adventurers who have shown so much ingratitude in return for the benefits they have received from this nation, should be chastised for the same; and the Executive will have placed at his disposal all the means necessary for this purpose, dependent upon the Legislative body."

Bank of Cape Fear.—We understand that the Branch of this Institution, proposed to be established at Raleigh, will commence operations very shortly—the Books, &c. for the use of the Branch having already arrived.—*Ral. Register.*

NORTH CAROLINIANS ABROAD.

Miss Sedgwick, the authoress of the "Linwoods," and several other popular works, has the following notice of a party of North Carolinians whom she met at Saratoga Springs, last summer. It is extracted from an article in the Democratic Review, entitled "Leisure Hours at Saratoga," and the incidents are not fictitious, but real:—

"The next morning enriched us with a large party from North Carolina. Fortunate is the State that can send forth such citizens to represent it. Intelligent and kind-hearted, simple and direct in their manners, with that evident self-respect resting on the immovable foundation of intrinsic respectability, and the modesty and deference that springs from a faith in the worth of others—a faith which is the well-spring of life to humanity. There was one young person of this party who was the centre of general interest. She was not beautiful, but she had a power to rivet and charm the eye beyond a regular and reigning beauty. There was a languor in her movement, and an abstractedness in her expression, as if for her the soul of life was gone, or as if (for she was suffering from ill health) she were listening to the strain, "Sister-spirit, come away!" But when a voice she loved struck upon her ear, or a word touched her heart chords, she raised her heavy eye-lids, and a world glowing with sunshine, warmth and beauty, was revealed at a single glance. It reminded me of the child's pretty fancy, that "the stars were holes cut to let the glory through." The morning after her arrival, one of her party asked her to sing, and her father—of all the admirers of her music the most enthusiastic (as he should be)—brought her guitar. She took it, and without any prelude or affected modesty, or fluttering anxiety, or real and painful bashfulness, she played Irish melodies, Scotch airs, and old English songs, such as "The harp that once through Tara's halls," the "Ingle-side," and "Oft in the stilly night,"—those household words, domestic treasures, holy spells that conjure up the dead, and pour melody over the soul from voices long silent.

When she began to sing it was some hour or two after breakfast, the hour of general dispersion.—Her voice was a signal for a general recall. The ladies came from their cells, and the gentlemen poured in from the piazzas, till the drawing room was filled. There was not the slightest change in her manner. While there were murmurs of applause, sighs, and eyes wet from memory's opened fountains, while those who only tolerate Italian music were betrayed into spontaneous admiration, she sang as if she were singing at twilight in her own mother's parlour, as unconscious of listeners, and as sweetly, as the wood thrush in its deep solitude. Sure, thought I,

——"Sure something holy lodges in that breast,
And with these raptures moves the vocal air,
To testify his hidden residence."

And within that breast, as I afterwards found, was one of the most loving and trusting hearts ever made perfect through suffering."

Professor Rogers, who has recently completed a geological survey of the State of Virginia, is now submitting to the people and Legislature of that State the results of his labors, in the form of lectures, at the city of Richmond. This paper has several times in the course of the past two or three years, adverted to the subject of a geological survey of North Carolina, as promising incalculable advantages to be obtained from it. Almost every State in the Union has had such a work executed, and with results most beneficial and important. The field which this State presents to the geologist to explore, is almost boundless in extent, and superlatively rich in material. The benefits that would flow from a thorough scientific examination of every county in North Carolina, may be judged of by the high value which is set upon such labors elsewhere. It would bring to light now hidden sources of wealth—enhance and fix the value of those already known—direct labor in the proper path to success and reward—give an impulse to public improvement—and finally, determine the great physical characteristics of the State. Science, industry, improvement, are all concerned in this matter, and would all receive from a work of the kind, a great accession of strength.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

The Tide turning.—By the schr. Olive, for New York, there was shipped a few days ago, several bales of *Cotton Yarn.* This yarn was from a factory in this State, and we take it as an evidence that the article can be sent into the Northern markets in successful competition with their own manufacture.—*Ib.*

Another evidence of the Wealth of North Carolina.—It was stated in this paper, a few months ago, that a lot of copper had been sent here from Guilford county, on its way to New York, to be tested in quality—the mine having been then recently discovered. We understand that the test was highly satisfactory, showing the metal to be of a superior kind, and that a quantity of the same has been shipped from this port to England.—*Ib.*

[We notice that Mr. Roswell King, the proprietor of the Copper Mines in Guilford County, advertises for a number of wagons to haul his ore to Fayetteville, and we learn that some wagon loads have already arrived here.]—*Observer.*

CHERAW, Feb. 14.—*Spurious Bills.*—We have seen a five dollar bill, which had been lately passed in this town purporting to be payable by the Bank of Camden. The bill seems to be an impression from the genuine plate, but the signatures are *M. Maxwell*, President, and *M. Johnson*, Cashier, written in an awkward and stiff hand. The blank for the payee's name is not filled. There can be no doubt that some rogue obtained possession, in some way, of a parcel of blank bills, and prepared them in this way for circulation among persons in the country who know there is a Camden Bank but do not know who its officers are.

We also saw lately a two dollar bill, of the old Hamburg Bank, which had been passed as a bill of the present bank in that town.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

Another State Bank.—The Legislature of Michigan has passed a bill incorporating a State Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, founded upon the late loan of the State.—One of the provisions of the bill is, that the State Bank is to receive the bills of the local institutions; and furnish, when desired, drafts upon New York, at the rate of two per cent.

New Jersey.—An act has just passed the Legislature of the State of New Jersey to *repeal* so much of certain acts as prohibits the issue and circulation of notes of incorporated banks of that State under the denomination of Five Dollars.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steamer Clarendon, with Goods, for sundry persons of this place, &c.

BY EXPRESS MAIL.

We received by this morning's Express mail, N. Y. slips of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last. By one of those slips it appears, however, that we are not so badly treated as the New Yorkers themselves. It states that letters from New Orleans were received there that morning, by Express, which were three days behind the slow mail; that the news slips came by the same mail, in one day, of dates from Jan. 29 to Feb. 5, and from St. Louis of Jan. 30 to Feb. 9.

We glean the following items from our slips.

New York, Feb. 17.

The packet did not sail to-day on account of the storm, and there were some further operations in Foreign Exchange. Bills on London fell down to 106, and were dull at that. Bills are therefore more than six per cent. below specie par. This is a rate of Exchange so much in favor of this country, that we do not remember the like of it to have existed for the last twenty years. But it profits us but little, for our capitalists and others dare not move, as long as there is any apprehension that the Revenue of the country is to be kept distinct from the other business branches of the people.

Five per cent. Treasury notes have fallen to day from above paper par to below paper par, and sales to the amount of $25,000 were made at ½ discount, and 10,000 at ¾ discount. They are like to fall yet lower on account of the quantity in market.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has put into the market one million of five per cent. Treasury notes, for the purpose of raising specie. To raise specie, at the present rates, they must sell for three or four per cent. below specie par. It is the opinion, however, of many of our sagacious financiers, that one million of such notes now thrown into our market will lower them, some say even 10 per cent. below specie par. The Secretary of the Treasury is now under the necessity of raising specie for the purpose of paying the troops in Florida. The Government at present creates about the only demand we have for specie,—and in the *practical* transfer it is about to make to Florida, it will learn the value of a National Bank to carry on the Domestic Exchanges,—for we are now imitating the Arabs of the Desert in our habits of Commerce, instead of profiting by the civilization of the 19th century.

The Treasury of the United States will soon be in a crisis which Mr. Woodbury has not talent enough to manage. Importations falling off every day,—and New York, the great importing city, sinking under the practical operations of a Sub-Treasury *hard money* folly. Congress anon will be called upon to put duties upon the free articles, in order to give the Government revenue enough to pay its current expenses.

NEW YORK, February 17.

Wheat—Is decidedly better,—within a day or two holders have put up the prices about five cts—sales at $1 50.

Corn—Is very dull, last sales at 80 cents; but buyers now offer but 75 cents for 56 lbs.

Cotton—Is exceedingly dull and prices falling.

Flour—Is without any change—8¾ for common brands in small parcels, and $8 for large. The supplies from the South are increasing.

NEW YORK, February 18.

Bowery Theatre burnt down again.—About 2 o'clock this morning this Theatre was (for the third time!) consumed by fire, together with three other buildings in the vicinity.—*Express.*

Gen. Winfield Scott, with a part of his *suite*, arrived in this city on Saturday from Albany *via* New Haven, and will leave, it is said, to-morrow, (Monday,) for Washington.—*Ib.*

THE MAN OF LEISURE AND THE PALE BOY.

'You'll please not to forget to ask the place for me, sir,' said a pale, blue-eyed boy, as he brushed the coat of the Man of Leisure at his lodgings.

'Certainly not,' said Mr. Inklin, 'I shall be going that way in a day or two.'

'Did you ask for the place for me yesterday?' said the pale boy, on the following day, with a quivering lip, as he performed the same office.

'No,' was the answer. 'I was busy, but I will to-day.'

'Heaven help my poor mother,' murmured the boy, as he gazed listlessly on the cent Mr. Inklin laid in his hand.

The boy went home. He ran to the hungry children with the loaf of bread he had earned by brushing the gentlemen's coats at the hotel. They shouted with joy, and his mother held out her emaciated hand for a portion, while a sickly smile flitted across her face.

'Mother, dear,' said the boy, 'Mr Inklin thinks he can get me the place, and I shall have three meals a day—only think, mother, *three meals!* and it won't take me three minutes to run home and share them with you.'

The morning came, and the pale boy's voice trembled with eagerness as he asked Mr. Inklin if he had applied for the place.

'Not yet,' said the Man of Leisure, 'but there is time enough.'

The cent that morning was wet with tears. Another morning arrived.

'It is very thoughtless in the boy to be so late,' said Mr. Inklin. 'Not a soul here to brush my coat!'

The child came at length, his face swollen with weeping.

'I am sorry to disappoint you,' said the Man of Leisure, 'but the place in Mr. C——'s store was taken up yesterday.'

The boy stopped brushing and burst afresh into tears. 'I don't care now,' said he, sobbing, 'we may as well starve. Mother is dead.'

The Man of Leisure was shocked, and he gave the pale boy a dollar!

The Man of Leisure on a Death Bed.

Mr. Inklin was taken ill. He had said often that he thought religion might be a good thing, and he meant to look into it. An anxious friend brought a clergyman to him. He spoke tenderly, but seriously to the sufferer, of eternal truths.

'Call to-morrow,' said the Man of Leisure, 'and we will talk about these matters.'

That night the Man of Leisure died.

Christian Reg.

MARRIED,

In Marion District, S. C., on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Brown, Mr. JOHN A. ROWLAND, of Lumberton, N. C., to Miss FLORA ANN McKAY, eldest daughter of Mr. John McKay, of the former place.

DIED,

Recently, in Anson county, at the residence of James S. Turner, Esq, Mrs. AMY MARSHALL, at the advanced age of 92 years. She has left behind her, to mourn their loss, a large train of connexions and friends, who have reason to believe that their loss is her gain.—[COMMUNICATED.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 21.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	80 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 25 a $3 50
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5 a 7	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

CUMBERLAND TROOP.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House, TO-MORROW, February 22d, at 12 o'clock, (M.) fully armed and equipped.

By order,

I. BLAKE, *O. S.*

February 21, 1838. 81-1w

Notice.

AN adjourned meeting of the Committee of Finance will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 1st day of March, at which time those having claims against the County, would do well to present them.

JONATHAN EVANS, C. P. MALLETT, HENRY ELLIOTT, } *Committee.*

February 19, 1838. 81 2w.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Irish Potatoes.

100 BBLS. Irish POTATOES, for sale by
H. LEETE.

February 20. 81tf.

SALES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the Subscribers, at their Auction Store, on Friday next, February 23d, a large assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

Among which are—
Hogsheads SUGAR,
Do. MOLASSES,
Bags COFFEE,
Do. SPICE,
Casks CHEESE,
Boxes SOAP, &c. &c.

—*ALSO*—

At same time, will be rented, the HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie Street, formerly occupied by Judge Potter, and known as the property of the late Mr. Thomas Fuller.

Terms at Sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO, *Auct'rs.*

February 20, 1838. 81-1w

STEAM BOAT

For Sale, at Wilmington.

THE Steamer CLARENDON, and her TOW BOATS, *Jack Downing and Henry A. Wise*, will be sold at Auction, on Monday the 12th day of March.

The Steamer was built in 1833, of best Carolina materials, say live oak, red cedar, and yellow pine, coppered and copper fastened.

Her length is 103 feet, beam 18½ feet, depth of hold 7½ feet; her engine is high preasure, 40 to 50 horse power, vertical and constructed by Watchman and Bratt, of Baltimore; her speed is fair, and for strength and durability, she has no superior.

The TOW BOATS,

Are well adapted to river transportation, new and substantial. Terms, 6, 12 and 18 months credit, with approved paper. They will be sold positively and without reserve. Purchasers to pay for necessary papers.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS, Auct'r.

The Tow Boats, it is presumed, are well known on the river as new, substantial Boats, of great capacity for carrying, and of light draft of water.

Any further information may be had on application to John P. Brown or W. O. Jeffreys.

February. 1838. 81-ts.

Raleigh and Columbia RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

THE Books of Subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company, are now re-opened at Raleigh, Haywood, Pittsborough, Carthage, Rockingham and Fayetteville, under the superintendance of the same Commissioners as heretofore, and will continue open until the first day of April next.

By order of the Commissioners at Raleigh.

Raleigh, Feb 12, 1838. 81-3w.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DANIEL MUNROE, of said County, appeared before me this day, and made oath, that a certain promissory note, for twenty-five dollars, made by Jesse Powers, and payable to him, dated about three years since, is lost or mislaid—said note being fully satisfied, the public are cautioned not to trade for the same.

DANIEL MUNROE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of February, 1838

THOS. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*

Pocket Book Lost.

THE Subscriber has either misplaced, or had stolen from her, a POCKET BOOK containing two Notes,—one on Elias Butler and a Mr. Phillips, made payable to Jno. McMillan, for $100; and one on Charles McArthur and Malcom McCormick made payable to John McMillan, for $10. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for said Notes, as I have never received any thing for them.

[81-3w] FLORAH McCORMICK.

Alfordsville, Robeson C'ty, Feb. 17, 1838.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of the subscriber, in Onslow county, on Saturday night, the 27th of January last, a Negro Man, named ADAM, aged about twenty-five years, of very black complexion, about five feet nine or ten inches high. He has a vacancy in his front teeth, both above and below, as if a tooth had been extracted. But he says he never had a tooth where there seems to be two missing. Said Negro was raised in Sampson or Duplin county, perhaps partly in each. He says he has acquaintances in Cumberland county, and that he has at some previous time been runaway, and was fed in Fayetteville, by a negro by the name of Willis, who at that time belonged to a hotel. He will no doubt be lurking about in Cumberland, Sampson, and Duplin counties. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail, so that I get him. I purchased Adam of Mrs. Julia A. Bunting, now of Wayne county, and formerly of Duplin.

Any person apprehending said negro will please to address me at French's Mills, Onslow county, N. C.

DANIEL L. RUSSEL.

Onslow, February 7th, 1838 81-6w.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Pitt County, on the 2d of February, 1838, a negro man who says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Murphy, who resides near Fayetteville, N. C. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, complexion quite black, both ears cut, and about 28 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

BENJ. M. SELBY, *Sheriff.*

Greenville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1838. 81tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

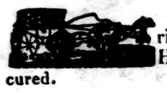
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

500 PACKAGES
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Caps and Shoes,
Drugs and Medicines, Crockery, &c.

Which we offer at low prices for Cash, Produce or undoubted Paper, *at wholesale.*

NOTT & STARR.

December 7, 1837 70-3m.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

$100 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, and **HARRY**, the property of Maj. Gideon Seawell.

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying them to their owners, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for both the above named Slaves or Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber. It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. } 70tf.

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Ravenscroft Academy are anxious to employ a first rate Classical Teacher, to take charge of that Institution, situated in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. No one need apply who can not come highly recommended; and for such an one, it is believed the situation will be found highly desirable. The services will commence on the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board,

RO. STRANGE, Pres't.

Nov. 25, 1837. 69tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

Kelvin Boarding School,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution closed its second session of the present year on the 15th inst.

The first session of the next year will commence on the 1st Monday in February, and end on the 15th July, including the short summer vacation. The second session will commence on the 16th July and close on the 15th December.

The School will be under the same superintendance and instruction as heretofore.

It has been determined to receive no *day Scholars* hereafter into this School.—This determination is the result of experience and in accordance with the opinion of many judicious friends. The number of pupils will be limited; it is therefore important that applications for admission be made at as early a day as possible.

Terms: Board and Tuition, $80 per session, payable in advance. Music, Drawing, and Painting, by competent instructers, at the usual rates.

Books and Stationary furnished, for the convenience of pupils, at moderate prices.

W. H. HARDIN.

Near Pittsborough, Dec. 27. 75tf

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, (a superior article.

16 hhds. MOLASSES,

Jan. 2. THOS. SANDFORD. & CO.

REMOVAL,
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,
MARKET SQUARE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.

PELEG PEARCE.

October 17, 1837. 65tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

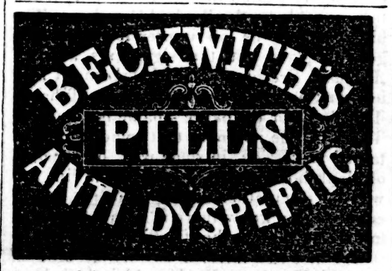
November 28, 1837. 69tf.

CHEESE.

JUST received by Steam Boat Henrietta, 25 casks prime CHEESE.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 8, 1838. 75tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 17th inst., a negro man who calls his name GEORGE, and says that he belongs to Thomas Rice, of Union District, South Carolina. Said negro is about six feet high, stout and active, 23 or 24 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

N. B. This negro has since stated that he belongs to Thomas McGee, of Person County, N. C.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Dec. 19, 1837. 72tf.

ANSON HOTEL,
WADESBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased that well known and long established PUBLIC HOUSE, on the North East corner of the Public Square in the town of Wadesborough, inform their friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

Their TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market and surrounding country affords.

Their BAR with the choicest Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic.

Their STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledge themselves that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may call on them

☞The Cheraw and Salisbury Line of Stages arrive and depart every day from the above Hotel, except Sunday.

STURDEVANT & MURPHEY.

December, 1837. 73 3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE;*—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

OUTLAWRY.

To all whom it may concern—Greeting:

WHEREAS, it hath been represented unto us, that JIM, a Slave, the property of John Murphy, Sen., hath absconded from his owner, and is at this time lying out, committing injuries of various kinds to the inhabitants of this County:

Now, by virtue of the power vested in us by the act of the General Assembly of this State, and at the request of the owner of said Slave, We do hereby command and require the said Slave forthwith to surrender himself, or return to his said master. And we do also hereby command the High Sheriff of Cumberland county, to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary for going in pursuit of and apprehending said Slave; and if the said Slave does not surrender himself within *twenty days* from this date, it shall be lawful for any person or persons to kill and destroy said Slave.

Given under our hands and seals, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1838.

THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.* [*Seal.*]
JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.* [*Seal.*]

I will give a reward of $25 for the apprehension, dead or alive, of the above Negro.

JOHN MURPHY.

Notice.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec'r Term, 1837, I will expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of March next, the following pieces or lots of

LAND,

Or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due, and all incidental expenses, viz.

TAX

1 Lot improved, North street, by Jno. Douglass, $1 50
1 do do. Lower Fayetteville, by Rebecca Howell, 1 25
1 do do do do Estate Jno. Parker tax of '35 and '36, 3 78

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 76ts.

SELLING OFF
AT PRIME COST.

THE undersigned, some time since gave notice that he would sell the remainder of his stock of GOODS at cost and charges. He now gives further notice, that he will sell his stock at prime cost, for cash; and a very small advance on their New York cost, on time, to good men.

December 26, 1837.

WM. S. LATTA.

P. S. Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply with this request, may by the 1st of February next, expect to be called on by the officers of the law.

73 3m. WM. S. LATTA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1837.

Henry W. Stricklin & Co. } *Original Attachment,*
vs. } Levied on several
Robert C. Hattaway. } tracts of Land and one Wagon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Robert C. Hattaway, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks successively, for the defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our Superior Court of Law, to be held for Anson County, at the Court House, in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, to replevy, plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, *Jno A McRae*, Clerk, of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, A. D., 1837.

77-] JNO. A. McRAE, C. S. C.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to his care forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention to be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Naval Stores, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries, &c. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JENNINGS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Jas. Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Esqrs.

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Bbls. Prime N. O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD.

December 26

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasant Dwelling, on Gillespie street, possession given on the 1st of October.

C. P. M.

July 26, 1837.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 20 in Episcopal Church. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

January 8, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Novel; The Token for 1838; The Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches; Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair; Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of Jacob Faithful; Maine; The Wife at Home; Young Lady's Book; Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; American Constitutions, containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

E. J. HALE.

December 12, 1837

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of L. & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts be settled without delay.

DANIEL

Fayetteville, January 27.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store

THOS. J. JORDAN.

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st of next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

July 22, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells of any size, orders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the U. States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Plantation Bells of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES MA

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Chester, Pa. would here inform those wanting the above Stones they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the Stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Vegetable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway negro man, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Sherwood Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same without delay, as W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL.
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON.
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Barnes's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. H.